

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

CARTER PLEDGES TO CONTINUE ANTI-SOVIET SANCTIONS

OW260846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday pledged that the United States would continue to enforce sanctions against the Soviet Union on the Afghan issue.

Speaking to a group of editors of agricultural magazines, Carter accused the Soviet Union of having no intention of pulling its forces out of Afghanistan in the near future. It continues to build up its military strength there and is committing "gross atrocities" in that country, he said.

He pointed out that despite wide-ranging U.S. sanctions the Soviets have no intention of withdrawing soon. "I certainly have no intention of alleviating the restraints that we imposed," he stressed. "I am not going to back down on our action taken against the Soviet Union," he declared.

STATE'S SAUNDERS STRESSES MILITARY ROLE IN PERSIAN GULF

OW251328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--In light of Soviet policies in the Persian Gulf area and Afghanistan, the United States must "take a leading role and bear a major burden for the military capability to buttress the (Persian Gulf) area's security," said Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders in Washington yesterday, according to a report from the American capital.

Appearing before the House of Representatives Europe and Middle East Subcommittee, Saunders warned that a permanent Soviet domination of Afghanistan would not only "enhance Soviet capabilities for support of subversion and other forms of pressure on governments in the area" but also "threaten the Western alliance and the security of Western Europe and Japan." It would even mean "a major shift in the global balance of power," he added.

The Soviets do not seem willing to withdraw soon from Afghanistan, he said. "I can't predict when they'll move out, but I would think they will be there for some time." Therefore, the United States must "take seriously the possibility of further Soviet moves," he stressed.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CHANGE IN U.S. MILITARY POLICY TOWARD USSR

OW251238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has prompted the U.S. Government and the American public to reconsider Washington's policy and strategy toward the Soviet Union, says the PEOPLE'S DAILY in a signed article today.

The article notes that the readjustment of the U.S. military policy toward the Soviet Union mainly consists in increasing U.S. military strength to confront the Soviet Union, framing a new Persian Gulf regional strategy, revising the entire U.S. nuclear deterrent policy, and consolidating and developing the unity with U.S. allies and other countries in their common efforts to counter the Soviet expansion.

Firstly, in its defence spending plan for 1981-1985, the Carter administration decided to maintain a sustained increase of spending in these years. This marks a major change in the U.S. defence policy. At the same time, the U.S. will slightly increase its total forces on active service, and will devote efforts to the modernization of its nuclear forces and non-nuclear units and to stepping up the research and development programme to ensure technical preponderance over the Soviet Union.

Secondly, the article says, the United States altered its position of shunning military involvement in "regional conflicts" and put forward what the Western press has called the "Carter Doctrine" of the Persian Gulf strategy with a view to protecting the important U.S. interests in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf regions. For this purpose, the Carter administration is taking a series of measures including the speedy organization of "rapid deployment forces"; the strengthening of naval transport and airlift capabilities to support the "rapid deployment forces"; the expansion of the Diego Garcia base for increasing U.S. naval activities in the Indian Ocean; priority to naval build up in order to ensure the smooth operation of strategic sea routes; and improvement of relations with the Arab countries to bring about regional union and seek the right to use bases and ports. Thus it is clear that the Middle East and the Persian Gulf regions have become another very important "central strategic area" of the United States which has taken increased capability to cope with local conflicts as the focal point of its present strategy.

Thirdly, after a reexamination of its nuclear strategies, the United States decided on a new option which essentially stands for keeping U.S. military strength at a level adequate enough to convince its opponents that any of their actions which might possibly lead to war would not only fail to attain their aims but also cause great losses to the doers. In line with this strategy, the United States has seen to it that its nuclear force will not only be able to administer a devastating second strike at Soviet industries and cities but also attack Soviet military and political establishments. To this end, it is stepping up the building of a multi-purpose nuclear force, trial-producing MX intercontinental mobile missiles, changing Neptune-equipped submarines into Trident-one-equipped and producing plane-launched cruise missiles to be used on B-52G strategic bombers from 1982. In the field of theater nuclear force, the United States plans to deploy 572 Pershing-Two and land-based cruise missiles in Britain, West Germany, Italy and two other European countries beginning 1983, the article says.

The United States insists that its allies should make a "collective effort" to cope with Soviet expansion jointly, the article continues. In Asia, the United States hopes that Japan would develop its defense capabilities and strengthen its defense cooperation with the United States. The Carter administration also stands for closer ties with the ASEAN and the continued operation of the ANZUS. In West Asia and the Middle East, the United States is stepping up its aid to some countries and trying to promote reconciliation between Egypt and Israel, and reduce its contradictions with a number of countries there. Meanwhile, the U.S. Government has indicated more than once that Carter will pursue his Persian Gulf strategy on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of the Gulf nations. In Europe, the United States hopes its NATO allies will share the "main burden of defense" in Europe and carry out in earnest their long-term defense programme which spells a three percent increase in military expenditure annually. At the same time, the United States is asking the West European allies to undertake commitments outside the framework of the NATO, to cope with Soviet expansion in the Persian Gulf region, especially to back Washington's Persian Gulf strategy with their naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

The readjustment of the U.S. military policy towards the Soviet Union reflects a more sober and realistic U.S. appraisal of the Soviet strategic designs, the article says.

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Since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, it adds, both the U.S. Government and public have generally held that one of the main causes of intensified Soviet expansion is the decline in U.S. strength which has led to a weaker U.S. position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the gradual loss of its strategic superiority. Therefore, the U.S. must boost its military strength and take the lead in checking the Soviet global expansion.

Meanwhile, as a result of the grave military confrontation in Europe, the Soviet Union is launching a pincers movement against Western Europe by carrying out expansion in an arc region which includes North Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Southwest Asia. The Carter administration, therefore, has to revise its nuclear strategy so as to meet the Soviet challenge more effectively in the 1980's.

The article goes on to say that the change in the U.S. military policy towards the Soviet Union is an inevitable result of the development of the international situation.

First, the U.S. Government has for a long time tried to enhance "cooperation" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and reduce the competition between them. However, all U.S. restraints and concessions for seeking such "cooperation" have failed to achieve the expected results. Instead, they have only weakened the U.S. and strengthened the Soviet Union and led to fiercer rivalry between them. It is unprofitable to continue this one-way "cooperation" which has done harm to the U.S.

Second, failure on the part of the U.S. to decisively rebuff Soviet challenges has raised doubts among its allies whether it is really reliable. This has exacerbated the confidence crisis and centrifugal tendency between the U.S. and its allies. The U.S. has to do something to strengthen its relations with its allies so as to resist Soviet expansion.

Third, the U.S. is particularly worried about the offensive Soviet southward drive as manifested in the invasion of Afghanistan. The drive has posed a serious threat to oil supplies for the U.S. and other Western countries. It has brought about a sharp conflict between Soviet expansionism and U.S. vital interests. Under such circumstances, Washington has to mobilize all the forces available to defend its interests.

The article says, changes in the military policy of the Carter administration toward the Soviet Union will inevitably have a great impact on U.S.-Soviet relations and the world situation. Though difficult to predict exactly now how U.S.-Soviet relations would develop, yet, after the "Afghan impact", it is quite impossible to return to the bygone situation of East-West relations. Antagonism will be the main feature in the relations between the two countries in the foreseeable future. The stepped-up expansionism of the Soviet Union would cause North America, Western Europe, Japan and Third World countries to take concerted action in countering aggression and expansion, and U.S.-Soviet detente may evolve into unity against hegemonism.

However, things do not develop evenly. At present, there are many diversionary factors: In the United States and its economy is not in good shape. [as received] The illusion of restricting the Soviet Union through talks is still being voiced from time to time. As this happens to be an election year, it is rather difficult for the Carter administration to persist in the original military policy towards the Soviet Union. Therefore, vacillation and hesitation may occur in its implementation of the policy. But, anyhow, the tendency of intensive contention between the Soviet Union and the United States is irreversible.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO RECOMMENDS STUDYING U.S. MANAGEMENT TRAINING

HK220258 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 80 p 3 HK

[Article by Xue Muqiao: "How the United States Trains Its Economic Managers"]

[Text] Editor's note: Last October, Comrade Xue Muqiao and several others visited the United States at the invitation of the National Committee for Sino-American Relations and the business schools of Harvard and four other universities. The following is excerpted from Comrade Xue Muqiao's "impressions of the U.S. visit."
[end editor's note]

The American universities began to establish business administration schools at the beginning of the 20th century. At that time, most of them were business schools training lower level managerial personnel in accounting and statistics. It was not until the 1950's and 1960's that a rapid expansion occurred. Today, business administration schools are developing at a faster rate than other schools in American universities. This is a result of the development of joint companies and multinational corporations and the fact that economic management has become more and more complicated and more personnel are needed. Managers at the upper and middle levels of American enterprises must be graduates of business administration schools. Harvard University boasts that one-fifth of the chief managers of the 500 largest American companies are graduates of its business administration school. Hence, business administration schools get the largest number of applications, making admission difficult.

Business administration schools have a close relationship with companies. Many professors have worked as company managers and still act as company directors or do research for various companies. Some managers often come to the schools to teach so the relations between the schools and the companies are close. Some people work for several years as company managers and then as professors. The schools offer special fields of study with clear goals and train people to meet the needs of companies. For instance, in the universities, salesmen must learn how to promote sales. Professors who teach sales promotion must also have a sound knowledge of the domestic and foreign markets. When enterprises have problems they often ask the schools for advice or research to solve them.

Business administration schools are deeply concerned with providing advanced training to in-service management personnel. The various universities have also established advanced classes for company management personnel. After working for several years, management personnel at the upper and middle levels are sent to schools for between 1-6 months and some courses only last a week. Companies recommend their best managers to the schools to train future leaders. School admission is also very strict and creative people are particularly in demand. If company management personnel do not undertake advanced studies frequently, it will be difficult for them to increase their professional knowledge and gain promotion opportunities. The universities are not the only source of advanced courses for in-service personnel; many large companies also offer such courses. These courses stress education by real examples. For instance, they study ways in which a company can raise its efficiency, compete successfully and turn losses into profit. In training, students summarize their work experiences and exchange them with one another. The many real examples gathered by professors are generalized into universal laws which are then used as teaching material.

In adopting these education methods, the United States can adequately guide students to solve practical problems. They also allow professors to have rich practical work experience and education to have a close relationship with practice.

To speed up the realization of the four modernizations, we have already paid attention to training science and technology personnel. However, we are not attaching enough importance to fostering business management personnel. The development of American business administration schools surpasses that of scientific and technological schools and institutes and there are more students in the former than in the latter. This is the result of the objective demand of modernized mass production. Therefore, we must study not only advanced foreign science and technology but also business administration methods which can be useful to China. As a socialist country, China needs to acquire more and better knowledge of business administration than a capitalist country. This is because economic management personnel in the capitalist countries are required to manage either a single company, joint company or multinational corporation. (This is, of course already complicated enough.) However, we have to manage the entire country and carry out overall balancing in the national economy. In this sense, the importance China gives to training in business administration should surpass that of capitalist countries. Our economic work cadres should study political economics, planned management of the national economy and the management and administration of enterprises. Theoreticians should learn from practical work and substantiate their theories. Those engaged in practical affairs should also, under the guidance of Marxist theories, sum up their experiences, find out their laws and raise them to the level of theory. At the moment, studying the experience of the United States in this area has great advantages for China.

U.S. COMPANY TO AID IN DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE GOLD MINES

OW230706 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 23 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Jinan, March 23 (XINHUA)--Three gold mines with estimated total reserves of 200 tons of gold are to be developed in Shandong, one of China's major gold producing provinces, according to the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

The Xincheng and Jiaojia mines, both located in the Shandong Peninsula, handle 500 tons of ore per day each. The two mines, which are four kilometres apart, will be expanded into one which will handle from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of ore daily.

Another mine presently being developed, the Sanshandao mine, will handle 1,500 to 2,000 tons of ore daily upon its completion.

The gold content of ore in the three mines is from 6 to 13.6 grammes per ton.

Plans for expansion of the first two mines are being provided by the Davy McKee Corporation of the United States. The corporation sent experts to the site last February and took away over 200 kilogrammes of ore for analysis.

Plans for the Sanshandao mine are being provided by the Wright Engineering Limited, Canada.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

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NI ZHIFU HOSTS BANQUET FOR DPRK TU DELEGATION

OW251842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions was honoured at a banquet given by Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in the Great Hall of the People this evening. The delegation is led by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrades Ni Zhifu and Kim Pong-chu proposed toasts to the great friendship shared by the workers and other people of China and Korea.

In his toast, Comrade Ni Zhifu said that the Chinese workers and trade unions had all along supported the Korean workers and people in their struggle for a peaceful and independent reunification of their fatherland, and supported the series of just propositions put forward by President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party on this matter. He expressed his belief that through continuous effort, the Korean people would assuredly realize their aspiration of reunifying their fatherland.

In reply, Comrade Kim Pong-chu said the Korean workers and his federation, like the rest of the Korean people, whole-heartedly supported the three guiding principles and five points of policy for the reunification and the propositions on North-South dialogue, which were worked out by Korean people's great leader Kim Il-song. He thanked the Chinese people and workers for their consistent support for the cause of peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

Korean Ambassador Chon Myong-su and his wife were present at the banquet. Also present on the occasion were Vice-Presidents of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Huang Minwei, Chen Yu and Zhang Ruiying.

The Korean guests arrived in Beijing this morning on a friendly visit at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Greeting them at the airport were Ni Zhifu and Korean Ambassador Chon Myong-su. Comrades Ni Zhifu and Kim Pong-chu held talks this afternoon.

YU QIULI TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLAN WITH JAPANESE EXPERTS

OW221257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 22 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing March 22 KYODO--China's State Planning Commission has set up an experts' group to work out a 10-year economic program beginning in 1981, sources here said Saturday. The sources said the group's task was disclosed by officials of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in their recent meeting with a visiting group of Japanese. The sources said Vice Premier Yu Qiuli, minister in charge of the commission, will have talks with Japanese experts on the economic program when he visits Japan early next month. The economic program will be submitted at the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which is to be held by the end of this year, the sources added.

ZENG TAO LEADS XINHUA DELEGATION ON JAPAN VISIT

OW260944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)--A delegation of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY led by Zeng Tao, director of the agency, left here for Japan by air today for a friendship visit at the invitation of KYODO news service and JIJI PRESS.

XINHUA: SRV TO REPLACE HENG SAMRIN WITH PEN SOVAN

OW251517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities are getting ready to install Pen Sovan in place of Heng Samrin, according to reports from Bangkok.

Bangkok newspapers reported that for some time the power of the Kampuchean puppet regime has been shifting away from Heng Samrin "to a group with far greater ties and obligations to Hanoi". Reports said that Vietnam did not trust Heng Samrin and that power would apparently shift to Pen Sovan, who currently holds the three positions of vice-chairman, defence minister and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The present Phnom Penh regime was rigged up on January 8, the second day of the Vietnamese capture of the capital.

Heng Samrin, the chairman, and Chea Sim, a vice-chairman, of the puppet regime, had been respectively commander of the Fourth Division and a county secretary under Democratic Kampuchea, but had fled to Vietnam after an abortive Vietnam-instigated coup d'etat aimed at toppling the Democratic Kampuchean Government. They were then brought back to Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese aggressor troops. Foreign opinion at the time pointed out that it was merely a fig leaf used to cover up the aggression that they were installed. A Bangkok newspaper noted that Hanoi now apparently felt its gains in Kampuchea were consolidated to the point that it can begin "the next stage of the revolution".

Another Bangkok paper said that the Vietnamese side felt it possible that it may lose the allegiance of Heng Samrin and therefore wanted to make Pen Sovan the head of the Phnom Penh regime.

It was reported that Pen Sovan is a strongman in the puppet government and "general secretary" of the Vietnamese-manipulated "Kampuchean Communist Party". Even though the Vietnamese propaganda machinery was saying that he was from Takeo, Kampuchea, AFP revealed on January 26, last year, that he was a Khmer brought up in South Vietnam. Informed sources said that he had been an officer in the Vietnamese armed forces and trained at a Soviet military academy.

THAI ARMY WARNS OF GAS ATTACKS NEAR KAMPUCHEA BORDER

OW260926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, March 26 (XINHUA)--The Royal Thai Army has warned government agencies and civilians living close to the Thai-Kampuchean border to guard against poison gas and toxic chemical powder used by foreign forces in Kampuchea.

The warning, first open statement on the subject by Thailand, was seen by observers here as an indication that the Thai military believes chemical warfare is being waged in Kampuchea.

According to reports reaching here today, the Second Division Forward Command based at Watthana Nakhon District, Prachin Buri Province, had instructed all government agencies in the province to inform civilians of the danger of poison gas and toxic chemical powder.

The command stated that as there had been reports of shellings with poison gas against the Kampuchean resistance forces by the Vietnamese troops and the Heng Samrin forces, there were possibilities that the shells might overshoot into Thai territory as fighting drew close to the border. It also stated that the poison gas was of pink or grey colour and was hazardous to human beings.

XINHUA REPORTS ANTI-SOVIET DEMONSTRATIONS IN ISLAMABAD

OW220742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 22 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)--Demonstrations were held yesterday in Islamabad, capital of Pakistan, and Srinagar, capital of India-held Kashmir, against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, according to reports received here. In Islamabad, 300 demonstrators carried placards which read: "Crush the Russians!" "Russia Should Quit Afghanistan!" and "Down With Soviet Imperialism!" In Srinagar, about 200 people took part in a similar demonstration.

JI PENGFEI ATTENDS PAKISTAN DANCE PERFORMANCE IN BEIJING

OW251644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and Minister of Culture Huang Zhen watched here this evening a performance of folk music and dance presented by the Pucar Cultural Troupe from Pakistan.

During the intermission, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met with Yusuf Jamal, leader of the troupe, and principal artists, congratulating them on their success. He said that their current tour of China would deepen the friendship and mutual understanding between China and Pakistan.

In the audience were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu, and Pakistan Ambassador to China Mohammed Yunus and Mrs. Naseema Yunus.

INDIAN, BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN

OW260932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)--Indian Minister for External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao held talks with his Bulgarian counterpart Petur Mladenov in New Delhi yesterday. They exchanged views on the situation in Afghanistan, the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD reported today.

The two ministers agreed that all concerned should cooperate to defuse the situation and prevent the escalation of the crisis in Afghanistan. They also agreed that the people of Afghanistan should be able to decide their own future. India was reported to have told Bulgaria that it was against the presence of foreign troops in any country. Bulgaria was reported to have maintained that the Soviet troops would leave Afghanistan the moment they were not needed there.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH OUTGOING SRI LANKAN AMBASSADOR

OW251523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei this afternoon met with C.R. Dias Desinghe, ambassador of Sri Lanka to China who is soon to leave his post for home at the end of his term of office.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF UK DEFENSE MINISTER

AFP on Xu Xiangqian Banquet

OW242344 Hong Kong AFP in English 2317 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, March 24 (AFP)--British Defense Minister Francis Pym today told China that Britain wanted "to see a major expansion in civil trade" and was prepared "to supply a range of military equipment".

Mr. Pym, who arrived here Sunday for a five-day visit, said at a banquet in his honor: "British industry is keen to contribute to the modernization of China and so is her majesty's government, and they have put a lot of effort in terms of time, money and technical exchanges, into demonstrating how they can help." "We want to see a major expansion in civil trade and we have made clear our readiness to supply a range of military equipment," he added. Observers said the comment referred particularly to lack of progress on negotiations for China to buy 70 to 100 Harrier vertical take-off fighter aircraft. London formally approved such a sale in May 1978.

Chinese Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian replied that "broad prospects" were opening for co-operation between the peoples and armed forces of both countries.

Mr. Pym also commented that for both China and Britain strong defense was "essential" and "they perceive in very much the same way the dangers facing our two countries. The British official announced that British Navy units would visit Shanghai shortly, as have done French and Italian warships in the past two years.

UK Ambassador Hosts Banquet

OW251542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--British Ambassador to China Mr. Percy Cradock gave a banquet this evening on the occasion of British Secretary of State for Defence Francis Pym's visit to China.

Present at the banquet were Xu Xiangqian, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence; Wang Zhen, vice-premier of the State Council; Zhang Aiping and Liu Huaqing, deputy chiefs of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Ye Zhengda, deputy director of the office under the State Council in charge of national defence industry.

Mr. Pym and his party, accompanied by Liu Huaqing, watched a military exhibition this morning at a unit of the armoured forces of the P.L.A. Beijing units. They were accorded a warm reception there. The British guests also toured the Great Wall and visited the Palace Museum today.

Holds Press Conference

OW260822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)--The main threat to world peace "drives from the sustained military buildup in the Soviet Union", said Mr. Francis Pym, British secretary of state for defence, at a press conference here at noon today. "It's going on on the sea, on the land, in the air and in the nuclear field, and we have seen that they are prepared to use that military strength outside their borders," he said.

Referring to his talks with Premier Hua Guofeng just before the press conference, Mr. Pym said: "Both governments condemn the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan and see that as a real threat to world peace."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

"There is an understanding between us of the need for strong defences against any aggressor," he said. "We finally share a common recognition that instability in one region of the world is a threat to the stability of the whole. From that point of view our assessment of the situation is very broadly similar," he added.

Discussing his visit to China, the British defence chief said that he came for three reasons: to demonstrate and further Anglo-Chinese friendship, to exchange views on a wide range of defence and foreign policy issues, and to further the prospects of civil trade and the supply of defence equipment. "I hope and think I have achieved these aims," Mr. Pym said. "What impressed me is the warmth with which I have been received and the depth and extent of the discussions, and I do hope that this has been a milestone that will further extend mutual cooperation in trading relations between Britain and China."

Answering a question, Mr. Pym said that more business would undoubtedly come Britain's way, and a number of contracts had already been signed and others would be.

Asked about exchanges between British and Chinese defence establishments, the British secretary mentioned a naval visit to China scheduled for this autumn and the possible arrangement for the R.A.F. flying training school to visit China. "We agree that exchanges will continue at all levels and this is nothing but helpful to both sides," he said.

Speaking at the press conference, Sir Peter Carey, permanent secretary of state for the Department of Industry, said that he was encouraged by the conversations he had in Beijing.

AFP Report on Press Conference

OW260824 Hong Kong AFP in English 0701 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (AFP)--British Defence Minister Francis Pym indicated here today that he had concluded no specific contract with the Chinese for the sale of British-made Harrier jump-jet fighter aircraft, letting it be understood that the question of aircraft sales was still in suspense. Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Pym insisted on the fact that he "did not come to sign contracts or to negotiate sales." Britain has said that it is prepared to sell between 70 and 100 of the aircraft to China which has been hesitating, considering that the price of six million dollars per plane would impose too heavy a load on the country's defence budget. Mr. Pym said that his talks here with Chinese leaders had enabled progress to be made between the two countries as regards military cooperation and trade.

Replying to a question, he said he had not discussed the possibility of China buying the multi-purpose Tornado aircraft. The twin-engined swing-wing plane built jointly by Italy, West Germany and Britain is considered by many experts as being the best European combat plane.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT'S COMMENTARY ON FRG FOREIGN POLICY

OW251858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Showing Concern or Driving Wedge?"]

[Text] Bonn, March 24 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has strained U.S.-Soviet relations and new problems have cropped up in West Germany's foreign policy.

The Afghan issue has become the talk of government officials and public opinion of West Germany, not only because the political parties have to make clear their positions on it in the coming elections, but mainly because it has a direct bearing on the vital interests of West Germany.

Strange to say, however, a foreign country should have shown special "concern" as to whether West Germany can develop a "correct" policy on it. "Advices" and "warnings" have been conveyed to West Germany through mass media and official channels. A TASS report on March 17 labelled West German demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan as "demagogy" and "the posture of a defender of the U.S. imperialist policy." Soviet Ambassador to West Germany Semenov, during his recent visit to the headquarters of the ruling Social Democratic Party, expressed the hope that West Germany will not become the "common grave digger" of the detente policy. Soviet leader Brezhnev, in a letter dated March 4 to West German Chancellor Schmidt, bitterly attacked the U.S. policy. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has delayed fixing a date for the planned Schmidt visit to the Soviet Union. DPA has pointed out that this is something contrary to diplomatic practice. Coincidentally, East Germany has announced an indefinite postponement of a planned meeting between the leaders of the two Germanys.

What after all has West Germany done that invites accusations and immediate warnings from the Soviet Union? The threats that West Germany was and is still facing are not from across the Atlantic, but from the east of the Elbe River. At a time when the Soviet tanks rumbled into Afghanistan, jeopardizing the Persian Gulf and posing a direct threat to the oil supply lines of the West and the sea lanes, it is no wonder that West Germany, together with most countries in the world, condemns the Soviet aggression of Afghanistan, calls for the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet troops from that country and goes into closer consultations with the United States and other Western countries which share common concerns over this question, to find ways to meet Soviet expansion.

West Germany has decided to increase its defense spending and pledged more economic and military aid for countries like Turkey and Pakistan which are now under greater Soviet threat, and expressed readiness to join in a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow.

All these measures, as is clear to all, are necessary measures to beef up self-defence in the new situation following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In fact, West Germany, while taking these necessary steps, has been very prudent in dealing with the Soviet Union. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in a recent interview with the WALL STREET JOURNAL, pointed out that "the divided nation of the Germans....is not in a position to act as a spearhead or as a forerunner in a conflict between the two superpowers." Speaking of West Germany's relations with the Soviet Union, he said in a recent speech at the Bundestag that his country "pursues a policy of not closing the door in order to continue developing what has been gained when the crisis is over," and that "it is not permitted to hastily suspend links with East European countries." He also said that West Germany did not want to "lose an important customer," otherwise, "it would produce adverse effects on" labour markets.

In spite of all this, however, West Germany has come under constant criticisms from the Soviet Union. This would lead people to ask: Where after all does West Germany's own interests lie? What are Moscow's real intentions in giving these "advices"? Is Moscow really concerned with West Germany's national interests, preventing it from acting as "a pawn in a game" of the United States, or is it trying to drive a wedge between West Germany and the United States to serve its own interests?

XINHUA ON DOWNFALL OF ITALY'S COSSIGA GOVERNMENT

OW201512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 20 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Rome, March 19 (XINHUA)--Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga resigned today as the Communist, Socialist and Republican parties withdrew support for his government. President Alessandro Pertini will negotiate with leaders of various parties tomorrow about the designation of a cabinet organiser.

The Cossiga government has been unstable ever since it took office last August, as it has fewer than half of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies and depends on the indirect support from the Socialist and Republican parties in the form of abstention from voting on major problems. Over the past seven months, the Cossiga government has been confronted with a series of thorny problems including energy crisis, inflation, unemployment and terrorist activities. Hence a government crisis has been brewing for some time.

The key issue that led to the present crisis was the Communist participation in the government. As the second major party of the country, the Communist Party has noted on several occasions since 1979 that it could not support any government without its direct participation.

On the composition of the government, the Socialist Party, the third major party, was split in views. At the plenary session of the party's Central Committee last January, Lombardi was elected chairman. Those who favoured withdrawal of the party's support for the Cossiga government and formation of a "national emergency government of unity" got the upperhand. The session openly declared an end to "truce" with the Cossiga government.

After a heated debate at its congress last month, Prime Minister Cossiga's Christian Democratic Party adopted a document denying the possibility of Communist participation in the government. In these circumstances, the Socialist Party officially withdrew its support for the government on February 28. Hence the downfall of the Cossiga government.

LI QIANG ATTENDS GREEK NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW251548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--Greek Ambassador to China Themistoklis Khrisanthopoulos gave a reception in the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the Greek National Day.

Among the guests were Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua and leading members of other government departments and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

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XINHUA CITES YUGOSLAV PAPER ON DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

OW260910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, March 25 (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav people are well prepared to repulse any aggression, says a signed article carried by the daily OSLOBODJENJE yesterday.

The article says that should a war be imposed on her, Yugoslavia is prepared to meet it. The general people's defence is a powerful weapon to defend peace, freedom and independence. The article says, "We must remain cautious and vigilant at all times so as to defend ourselves as history has taught us. The present complex international situation serves as a special test for our preparedness and the capability of our general people's defence. The test proves that our people are closely united, politically and ideologically, and are determined to repulse any hostile and subversive manoeuvres."

SFRY LEADER RECEIVES HEAD OF SICHUAN DELEGATION

OW260230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, March 25 (XINHUA)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, received Lu Dadong, head of the Sichuan provincial government delegation, and had a friendly conversation with him here today. Lu Dadong conveyed Comrade Hua Guofeng's kind regards to President Tito.

CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA SIGN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT

OW221308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 22 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)--China and Czechoslovakia signed a goods exchange and payment agreement for 1980 here today. The agreement was signed by Cui Qun, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and Miroslav Bursa, leader of the Czechoslovak Government trade delegation.

Present at the ceremony were the Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade, Li Qiang, and Zdenek Trhlik, Czechoslovak ambassador to China.

CHINA, POLAND SIGN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT IN BEIJING

OW251610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--An agreement governing the exchange of goods and schedules of payments in 1980 was signed between the governments of China and Poland here today.

The document was signed by Cui Qun, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and W. Gwiazda, head of a visiting Polish Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, on behalf of their respective governments.

Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang attended the signing ceremony and met with all members of the Polish delegation prior to the ceremony. Polish Ambassador to China Bogumil Rychlowski was present on the occasion.

This evening Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cui Qun gave a dinner for the Polish guests.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZAIRE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO CHINA

Concludes Talks With Hua Guofeng

OW251632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire held their last round of talks here this afternoon.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told XINHUA that they had a sincere and friendly discussion on the bilateral relations and on international issues of common interest. The two leaders expressed full satisfaction over the development of Sino-Zairian relations and shared identical views on the international issues they had discussed. They expressed their belief that their successful talks would greatly push forward the friendly relations between China and Zaire.

Attends Cultural Program

OW251716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA)--President Mobutu Sese Seko and the other distinguished guests from Zaire attended a programme of music, dance and Beijing Opera at a theatre in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. They joined the audience in enthusiastically applauding the signing of several songs popular among the Zairian people in Lingala, the main national language used by the Zairian people.

In the audience were Ngapo Ngawang Jigmi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Yao Zhongming, vice-minister of culture, Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika and Mrs. Tuma-Waku, and other Zairian friends in Beijing.

The evening was arranged by the Ministry of Culture in honour of President Mobutu. The performances were given by the Central Song and Dance Ensemble, the Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble, and the Experimental Beijing Opera Troupe attached to the Chinese Traditional Opera Institute.

At the end of the performance Mobutu went on stage to shake hands with the artists and present them with a basket of flowers.

This afternoon President Mobutu met with diplomatic envoys of other countries to China.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES SUDAN FOR SOMALIA

OW260236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Khartoum, March 25 (XINHUA)--The Chinese trade union delegation led by Qi Ping, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, left here today for Mogadishu, Somalia, after a one-week visit to Sudan.

During its stay here the delegation toured the Al-Jazirah scheme and the Rahad scheme.

HU YAOBANG, WANG ZHEN ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR ZHANG ZHONGHAN

OW252144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Comrade Zhang Zhonghan [1728 0112 3466], adviser to the Artillery Corps of the People's Liberation Army, died in Beijing 9 March due to illness. He was 65. A memorial service was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries today.

Comrades Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Hu Yaobang, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi, Huang Kecheng, Li Jingquan, Xiao Jingguang, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo, Su Yu, Han Xianchu, Wang Ping, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao and Li Weiha presented wreaths.

The Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, various general departments of the PLA, the National Defense Industry Office, the party committee of the PLA Artillery Corps, the party committees of the Urumqi PLA units, the Political Academy, the Logistics Academy, the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation, the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Regional People's Congress, the Xinjiang Regional People's Government, the Cangzhou Prefectural CCP Committee in Hebei Province, the Cangzhou Prefectural Administrative Office, the Cangzhou County CCP Committee and the Cangzhou County Revolutionary Committee also presented wreaths.

Hu Yaobang, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao and responsible persons of departments concerned attended the memorial service.

Comrade Hu Yaobang presided over the memorial service. Comrade Wang Zhen delivered the memorial speech. In his memorial speech, Comrade Wang Zhen said: Comrade Zhang Zhonghan was an outstanding member of our party and an outstanding commander of our army. Comrade Wang Zhen continued: During the period of the Great Cultural Revolution, Comrade Zhang Zhonghan was cruelly persecuted by the counterrevolutionary conspiratorial clique headed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and was detained for a long time. Following the downfall of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the unjust case of Comrade Zhang Zhonghan was redressed. All charges against Comrade Zhang Zhonghan were trumped up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and later were proved untrue.

In his memorial speech, Comrade Wang Zhen said: Comrade Zhang Zhonghan deeply loved the party and the people. He wholeheartedly supported the line, principle and policy of our party following the downfall of the "gang of four" and the adoption of the resolutions of the 3d, 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Even when critically ill, he paid close attention to the cause of our party and the building of the four modernizations. Several days before his death, he personally wrote a letter to the general secretary of our party, displaying his great willpower and enthusiasm, offering many constructive suggestions on military building, agricultural production and the cultural and art fields. He worked wholeheartedly and dedicated his life to the revolutionary cause of the party and the people.

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WANG RENZHONG ATTENDS BEIJING RECITAL SOIREE

OW250147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1653 GMT 23 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar--To mark the 50th anniversary of the left-wing cultural movement, a recital soiree was held this evening in the Beijing Workers Stadium. More than 10,000 people attended the performance. The recital started to the strains of the "March of the Volunteers." Then there were recitals of outstanding poems, prose and songs that emerged during the left-wing cultural movement. These included "For a Forgotten Memory" by Lu Xun, "The Petrel" by Gorkiy as translated by Qu Qiubai, "Let's Fight Our Way Back Home" by Ren Guang, the "March of National Salvation" by Xian Xinghai, "Defend Madrid" by Lu Ji and "Hatred in Heart" by He Luting as well as works by Mao Dun, Yin Fu, Rou Shi, Ai Qing, Zhang Geng and Guang Weiran. The soiree also heard a recital of Guo Moruo's poem "Welcoming Boom Heralding the Nation's Regeneration." Like bugle calls, these works inspired the people at the time to rise with force and wage a courageous struggle against imperialism and feudalism. Today, they are once again inspiring the people to inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of the left-wing cultural movement and the revolutionary spirit it represented to devote themselves to the four modernizations.

Present at the soiree were Wang Renzhong, Zhou Yang, Zhou Weizhi, Wang Lanxi, Liu Baiyu and other responsible persons of the departments concerned. The recital soiree was sponsored by the Chinese Writers Association and the Chinese Musicians Association.

WEI GUOQING, OTHER PLA LEADERS PLANT TREES IN BEIJING

OW250619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar--Cadres of organs of the PLA General Staff headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department and PLA fighters are actively engaged in tree-planting activities in the capital. On 22 March, in high spirits cadres and fighters of the General Staff headquarters planted trees and flowers at the Beihai Park in spite of snow. Their enthusiasm to work remained very high even though their clothes were dampened by the spring snow and their shoes and socks mud-stained. On 20 March, cadres and fighters of the General Political Department, together with gardening and forestry workers in the capital, planted many apricot and poplar trees along Xisanhuan Road. This morning, more than 200 cadres and fighters of the General Logistics Department planted trees in the Summer Palace grounds. Since 12 March, the General Staff headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department have successively sent personnel to plant trees and flowers in a number of the capital's parks. Wei Guoqing, Yang Yong and Hong Xuezhong, responsible comrades of the three general headquarters, engaged in the tree-planting activities over the past several days.

VICE MINISTER OF EDUCATION DISCUSSES UNIVERSITY EXAM SYSTEM

OW211320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 21 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)--Judging by the results of college entrance examinations over the past three years, the examination system is better than the old system of recommending new students to universities. Chinese universities and colleges have enrolled 955,000 new students in 1977, 1978 and 1979, thereby choosing a large number of young people who are outstanding morally, intellectually and physically to be trained for the socialist modernization programme.

Gao Yi, vice-minister of education, summed up the results of college enrolment in these three years at the national enrolment work conference held in Xian from the end of February to mid-March.

Vice-minister Gao Yi spoke of the evidence which showed that the new students admitted in the past three years were of good quality. A summary of his speech at the conference follows:

One hundred students have been chosen to attend a special school preparing students to study in Japan, and a further one hundred to attend another school preparing students to study in Germany, all from among the new students admitted to universities in 1978. The former school is run by the Teachers' College in Jilin, northeast China and the latter run by Tongji University in Shanghai.

A short time ago, they passed tests given by Japanese and West German specialists, after having studied a foreign language, mathematics, physics and chemistry for one year. The foreign specialists considered them qualified to go directly to the universities in the two countries.

Many Chinese university and college administrations hold the opinion that the great majority of new students in these three years are willing to work hard and delve into their subjects, observe good discipline and are eager to promote socialist modernization. Many students show great promise.

For example, Qian Guoxin, a student admitted into the Department of Physics at Fudan University in Shanghai in 1977, was enrolled because of his good academic record as a postgraduate of the department in September 1978. He went to study at the University of California at San Diego, in the United States in September 1979. He was later enrolled there as a postgraduate in the Physics Department and was later invited to be a teaching assistant on account of his results in the postgraduate entrance examination in China, and his excellent academic record during the period of his study in the United States. Twelve new postgraduate students were enrolled at Fudan University in 1977 and 1978, six in arts departments and six in science departments.

The improvement in the quality of new college students and the emergence of a number of people of great promise came about as a result of the reimplementation of the examination system in force before the Cultural Revolution, and the abolition of the recommendation system in force under the gang of four. This improvement was made under the leadership of the party Central Committee. A rural middle school in Jilin Province, northeast China, graduated 376 students from its senior classes from 1977 to 1979. One hundred and seventy-two of them were admitted into colleges and secondary technical schools. Among these were 15 children of rural functionaries and teachers, while the rest were children of peasants.

In the heyday of the gang of four the commune where the middle school is located recommended one or two new students to colleges and three or four new students to secondary technical schools each year. After the re-instatement of entrance examinations, six times as many graduates from the middle school have been admitted into colleges each year and at least ten times as many graduates into secondary technical schools per year.

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NAVAL SCHOOL RECTIFIES PARTY STYLE, SCHOOL SPIRIT

OW211052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 20 Mar 80 OW

[Summary] Beijing, 20 Mar--"The party committee of the PLA Navy First Surface Ships School has paid serious attention to rectifying party style and fostered a good school spirit with good party style."

The 10 years of turmoil of the Great Cultural Revolution seriously disrupted the school's work. Following the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, the school party committee recognized that to rectify the schools' spirit, which was corrupted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it was first of all necessary to correct the erroneous thinking and work style of the schools' party members so they could really play an exemplary, vanguard role in all fields of work.

"For more than a year, the school party committee, starting with educating the party members, firmly grasped the following four tasks: 1. Developing in-depth discussion on the criterion of truth and eliminating the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' among party members so that they will remain identical with the party Central Committee in ideological and political lines. 2. Strengthening education of party members on lofty ideals and party members' duties so that they will keep the great communist goal in mind and work wholeheartedly for the cause of the four modernizations and in a down-to-earth way. 3. Promoting the communist spirit among party members of stressing party spirit, taking the interests of the whole into account, abiding by law and discipline and finding pleasure in helping others, and firmly opposing ultra-individualism and actions that show a disregard of organizational principle and discipline. 4. Adopting many ways to help party members raise their scientific and cultural level and teaching ability so that they will become experts in various fields of work, especially teaching work."

He Mingzhi, secretary of the school party committee and political commissar, has taken the lead in making strict demands on himself, emancipating his mind, implementing the party's educational principles and policy toward intellectuals and gaining proficiency in his teaching. His exemplary conduct has had a great influence on all the party members in the school in fostering a good party style.

Teacher Zhang Jiping and laboratory chief Feng Dingguo, both party members, marched in the van in scientific research and successfully developed our country's first radar signal recording instrument. Teacher Yuan Senshou, who was recently admitted into the party, wrote more than 200,000 words in teaching materials on satellite navigation instruments on his own time in cooperation with other comrades.

Good party style has fostered a good school spirit. In the past year, the school carried out 16 scientific research and innovation projects and wrote 103 academic papers and articles.

RADIATION PROTECTION ASSOCIATION HOLDS CONGRESS

HK210018 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] "The First National Congress of the Chinese Radiation Protection Association and the First Academic Report Meeting on Radiation Protection were held from 6 to 13 March in Taiyuan."

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Over 120 people attended the congress and the meeting, including veterans of the radiation protection work from China's scientific research units, production units, designing units, education circles and public health departments; middle-aged and young workers from the scientific and technological circles who have contributed to promoting radiation protection work; and representatives of leading cadres who have warmly supported the work.

"Comrade Wang Ganchan, vice minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Building and chairman of the Chinese Nuclear Society, attended and spoke at the congress and the meeting." Shanxi Vice Governor Jia Yunbiao and leading comrades of the Shanxi Scientific and Technological Committee, the Shanxi Scientific and Technical Association and the Shanxi Office of National Defense Industry attended the opening ceremony of the congress and the meeting.

The participants noted: The establishment of the Chinese Radiation Protection Association will certainly play an active role in promoting radiation protection work and contributing to the realization of the four modernizations. The meeting received over 200 academic papers.

SOIL EXPERTS CALL FOR UTILIZING RED, YELLOW SOILS

OW231849 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 23 Mar 80 OW

[Excerpts] Nanchang, 23 Mar--Specialists to the national conference on red and yellow soils research, which was recently held in Nanchang, appealed for holding in high regard the red and yellow soil resources of our country's tropical and subtropical regions and for greatly developing cash crops that adapt to red and yellow soils. They said that from now on the emphasis on boosting grain production should be put on improving and raising production of the over 80 million mu of low-yield grain fields; turning the 370 million mu or so of undeveloped hilly land into bases for cash crops, forestry and animal husbandry; and developing animal husbandry on the 1 billion mu of grassy hills and slopes in the subtropical region.

There altogether 1.17 million square kilometers of red and yellow soils, or 12 percent of the total area of China, in the 12 southern provinces and autonomous region of our country. At present 540 million mu of red and yellow soils, or 36 percent of the country's total arable land, has been used as cropland.

The specialists pointed out that, although the red and yellow soils have many advantages, such soils have high acidity, low organic content and a relatively low level of quick-acting nutrients, and that their soil textures are clayish and hard and are vulnerable to seasonal drought. Because of such characteristics, they must be utilized rationally by giving play to their advantages and avoiding their harmful effects. Otherwise, not only can their advantages not be exploited, but the ecological balance will also be upset and soil erosion will result. At present many areas have already learned this lesson. A successful case has been Jinhua Prefecture in Zhejiang. This prefecture has developed economic forests and cash crops on large tracts of hilly areas of red and yellow soils. As of now, it has 500,000 mu of tea plantations, 250,000 mu of tea-oil trees, over 70,000 mu of oranges and tangerines, over 1.7 million mu of mature Masson pine forests and 1.02 million mu of sparse woods and young growths.

In Mile County, Yunnan, red soil makes up two-thirds of the total arable land. The per-mu grain yield on the country's red soil is only between 300 and 400 jin. In 1979 the country switched some 37,000 mu of acreage to growing sugarcane, and the per-mu yield of sugar reached 480 kilograms, or 403 yuan of income per mu. Practice in various localities shows that developing tropical and subtropical economic crops on red and yellow soil acreage, which yields very little grain, needs only limited manpower and material resources, but output is high, quality is good and the economic rewards are great. In view of these facts, specialists say that improving and utilizing red and yellow soils in the future should stress the following:

1. Actively propagate what already has been achieved in scientific research and properly improve and utilize the low-yield cropland, which can be used for growing cereal crops, so as to tap its potential for growing grain;
2. Switch acreage that is not suitable for cereal crops to growing other crops;
3. Proceeding from the necessity of water and soil conservation and creating a good ecological environment for large-scale agricultural production, the 370 million mu of undeveloped hilly land should generally be reclaimed for forestry, animal husbandry and diversified economy, and not for grain. On the relatively steep slopes where erosion has been serious, timber trees and fuel forests should be planted; on the red soils of the low hills, perennial plants such as tea and fruit trees should be grown; and
4. Animal husbandry should be developed on the 1 billion mu of subtropical grassy hills and slopes.

TAIWAN DEMOCRATIC SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE HOLDS FORUM

OW250159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1554 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar--Cai Xiao, chairman of the headquarters of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, has said: Scientific workers of Taiwan origin on the mainland of the motherland should take the initiative to establish contacts and carry out academic exchanges with those of Taiwan origin in the scientific and technical circles on Taiwan Island and overseas. They should welcome them to work with one heart in coordination with the scientific workers on the mainland to make contributions toward modernizing the motherland and the great cause of reunifying Taiwan with the motherland. Cai Xiao made these remarks this afternoon at a forum attended by delegates of Taiwan origin to the Second Congress of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and Taiwan-born scientific and technical workers in Beijing.

Lin Shengzhong, vice chairman of the Taiwan Compatriots Liaison Committee under the headquarters of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, presided. During the forum, the proceedings of the Second Congress of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association were described by Qian Fusheng, Taiwan-born delegate to the Second Congress of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and researcher of the Institute of Mechanics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Li Chen, professor of the Medical College of Jinan [2555 0589] University; Cai Qiyun, head of the Horticulture Department of the Jilin Agricultural University; and Yang Taishan, deputy director of the Hebei Provincial Chemical Research Institute. Those attending the forum included Tian Handa, vice chairman of the headquarters of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League; Ye Renshou, Standing Council member; and responsible persons of departments concerned under the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee and the Scientific and Technical Cadres Bureau of the State Council.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON NATIONAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

Zhou Peiyuan Report

OW241505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 23 Mar 80 OW

["Excerpt" of report by Zhou Peiyuan at the Second National Congress of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association on 15 March 1980: "Make Concerted All-Out Efforts, Strive To Modernize China's Science and Technology"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar--With the arrival of the first spring of the 1980's, the Second National Congress of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association has successfully opened. This congress is being held at a time when people throughout the country, in vigorous response to the call of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, are working hard with one heart and one mind to score outstanding achievements in the great march toward the four modernizations. It is another grand meeting of historic significance following the national science conference which was held 2 years ago.

On behalf of the First National Committee of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, I will now make a report on its work to the congress. This report is divided into three parts:

1. History of the association;
2. Summing up experiences; and
3. Future policies and tasks.

History of the Association

As early as on the eve of the founding of new China, preparations were being made for the setting up of science and technology mass organizations. At the First National Congress of Natural Scientists held in August 1950, the All-China Federation of Scientific Societies and the All-China Federation for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge were officially formed.

With tremendous political enthusiasm, large numbers of scientists and technicians played an active part in such political movements as the efforts to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, land reform and the suppression of counterrevolutionaries and in the rehabilitation of the national economy and the efforts to carry out the first 5-year plan. At the same time, they worked hard to set up science and technology mass organizations. Many well-known scientists assumed leading positions in the All-China Federation of Scientific Societies and the All-China Federation for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge.

Scientific associations and societies (or groups) were set up in most units at or above the county or banner level of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in many factories, mines and rural villages in only a few years. Scientific societies held a number of academic conferences, published 94 academic journals, exchanged academic journals with scientific organizations of 44 countries and sent delegates to various international academic conferences, thus promoting the development of new China's science and technology and raising its level in this regard.

At that time, the All-China Federation for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge was mainly to disseminate scientific and technical knowledge among the people. Activities such as giving lectures, holding exhibitions and showing popular science films and slides were carried out everywhere in urban and rural areas in order to disseminate scientific and technical knowledge. Hundreds of millions of people received such propaganda and education.

The All-China Federation for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge built the Beijing planetarium and set up the Popular Science Books Publishing House and the instrument models factory for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge. Some local associations for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge also built small centers for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge and set up editing and publishing organizations. In the initial stages, science and technology mass organizations in our country were on a course of sound development and made contributions.

The All-China Federation of Scientific Societies and the All-China Federation for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge held their first national congress in 1958, at which the two federations were merged into the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association. Thus, the unified national science and technology mass organization came into being. This was conducive to strengthening of party leadership, organizing scientists and technicians more extensively and bringing their enthusiasm into full play. At the same time, this also made it possible to develop science and technology more effectively on the basis of combining popularization with the raising of standards.

However, owing to the influence of mistakenly exaggerating the struggle against rightists in 1957, "giving arbitrary and impractical directions," "boasting and exaggeration" and "a wind of communization" in 1958 and the influence of the so-called struggle against right opportunism, the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association made some "leftist" mistakes.

Under the party's leadership and with the support of large numbers of scientists and technicians, we gradually corrected our mistakes and achieved relatively good results. To sum up, the association made noticeable achievements following its establishment: It expanded academic exchanges and organized scientists and technicians to engage in special studies and discussions on major questions of national construction, making many reasonable suggestions.

In order to help production and delve into actual conditions, the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association also mobilized scientists and technicians to go to factories and the countryside where they provided technical assistance to production units, held consultations and tackled difficult technical problems. In so doing, they promoted the development of production and strengthened their ties with workers and peasants.

By conducting practical demonstrations, training backbone elements, giving technical guidance and summing up experiences, the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association helped with and promoted the development of mass scientific experimental activities in both urban and rural areas. By running various spare-time schools and colleges, short-term training classes and classes for advanced studies, the association trained thousands of backbone scientists and technicians.

New developments were made in international academic exchanges, and the conditions for the association's work were also improved step by step. The Chinese Scientific and Technical Association built a science hall in Beijing in 1963, and some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also built science and technological halls or science palaces. Thus, scientists and technicians had the necessary places to carry out academic activities.

It is distressing to note that in the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution following 1966, large numbers of scientists and technicians in our country and our association's mass organizations at all levels were subjected to unprecedented suffering. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" slandered large numbers of scientists and technicians as "the basis for revisionist restoration" and regarded them as the target for "all-round dictatorship." They stigmatized almost all professors, scientists, engineers, educators and medical scientists as "reactionary authorities," "secret agent" or "counter-revolutionaries" and resorted to every conceivable means to frame them and to hit hard at and persecute them, subjecting them to serious torment both physically and mentally. Because of this situation, our association was "smashed," its activities were suspended, its cadres were struggled against and its personnel were dismissed. The 10-year catastrophe caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" brought inestimable and irreparable losses to our country's scientific and technical undertakings.

In the face of the feudal and fascist dictatorship imposed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," large numbers of scientists and technicians upheld truth, justice and science and adopted various means to wage an heroic and indomitable struggle against them. In the rigorous ordeal, large numbers of our scientists and technicians fully displayed their noble qualities and incorruptible principles at a time when our country and nation were at a most critical moment, and showed how deep their feelings for the socialist cause were and how strong their sense of responsibility was. Facts irrefutably prove that the broad masses of scientists and technicians in our country are a force that can be fully trusted and relied on by the party and the state.

After smashing the "gang of four," the party Central Committee promptly approved the resumption of activities by the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and academic societies. Particularly since the party Central Committee set the general task for the new period and the national science conference issued the call for marching toward the modernization of science and technology, our association and the organizations under it, with vigorous support from the departments concerned, have made fairly big progress in various fields.

The association's organizations at all levels and all societies under it have carried out various activities around the four modernizations. National academic societies have engaged in academic exchanges on a broad scale and have played an important role as consultants and staff officers to the government with regard to national policy on science and technology and major construction projects. At the symposium on agricultural modernization in northeast China, scientists from various branches of learning made joint efforts to discuss in-depth the question of agricultural modernization in that region and put forward a number of important suggestions.

Some scientists at a symposium sponsored by the China Society of Water Conservancy expressed differing views on diverting water from the south to the north, and the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technical Association organized experts to make suggestions on the question of sand piles used for building the Baoshan Iron and Steel Works in Shanghai. All the differing views and suggestions have received close attention by leading comrades of the central organs. Fairly big developments have also been made in international academic exchanges. We have established contacts with more than 100 corresponding academic societies in 39 countries, and more than 20 of our academic societies have joined international academic organizations.

In response to the party Central Committee's call for greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation, we have also made new developments in disseminating scientific and technical knowledge. Good results have been achieved in conducting scientific and technical training, giving lectures on, and publicity to, the significance of the four modernizations, and holding fine arts exhibitions with a view to disseminating scientific and technical knowledge. Exhibitions of scientific and technical works by young people, various scientific contests and summer camps for the dissemination of aviation, navigation and biological knowledge have played a positive role in helping young people foster the practice of loving, studying and applying science.

In order to meet the requirements of the four modernizations, the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association has also made new developments organizationally. National academic societies, associations and study groups have increased to 95, including 5 study groups dealing with natural dialectics, technological economy and modern management by combining natural and social sciences. Scientific and technical adviser groups and groups for giving lectures with a view to disseminating scientific and technical knowledge have also been set up in some localities.

Generally speaking, in most of the past 30 years, our line has been correct and the achievements have been the main aspect of our work. By traveling a tortuous road, and going up and down and gaining both positive and negative experiences, we have steeled ourselves and grown to maturity. We have displayed our strong vitality.

Summing Up Experiences

In reviewing the militant course it has traveled, what are the main experiences and lessons and Chinese Scientific and Technical Association has gained?

1. It is necessary to have a correct understanding of the nature of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association. What is the nature of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association? The experiences gained over the past 30 years show that the academic societies, study groups and associations are the scientists' and technicians' own mass organizations, and the Scientific and Technical Association is a federation of various scientists' and technicians' mass organizations, nothing else. Only by determining our principles and tasks and understanding the forces we should rely on and those we should serve in the light of our special nature, will we be able to really achieve unity in thinking and action and advance toward our common goal.

For many years people have had confused ideas on this question mainly because there have existed differing theoretical and practical views on the role and status of our scientists and technicians in socialist construction. At the national science conference 2 years, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, on behalf of the party Central Committee, explicitly confirmed that the intellectuals are part of the working class, thus basically clarifying the erroneous views of the question of intellectuals which had existed for a long time and freeing intellectuals, scientists and technicians from mental fetters. However, facts over the past 2 years show that the phenomena of looking down on knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals still exist to a fairly large extent and that the role of scientists and technicians has not yet been brought into full play.

The broad masses of our country's scientific and technical workers have not only glorious revolutionary traditions politically, but also definite levels scientifically and technically. At the same time, they have accumulated rich experience in undertaking socialist construction. Among them there are quite a few people who have real talent and practical knowledge, as well as pioneering ideas and achievements. We may say that this scientific and technical contingent of ours is the backbone force in our country's modernization and the main force in the modernization of science and technology. Correctly evaluating the levels and the potentials of our country's scientific and technical workers, bringing into full play our own role, and working hard together to gradually build a high-level, enormous scientific and technical contingent, constitutes a strong and dependable foundation for realizing our country's four modernizations.

The Scientific and Technical Association and its subordinate organizations are scientific and technical workers' own organizations and, therefore, should regard scientific and technical workers as their main body both organizationally and in work. In this regard, some people mistakenly denounced this as taking the "expert line," but we say that it is a precise embodiment of the party's mass line in the work of the Scientific and Technical Association. If we do not maintain a distinct stand in saying that the Scientific and Technical Association is the scientific and technical workers' own organization, then the association will lose its special features and its representation.

2. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of mass scientific and technical organizations in socialist construction. For many years, people have maintained that the Scientific and Technical Association and its subordinate organizations are "not indispensable" and "not important." Such misunderstanding was caused mainly by the failure to realize that mass scientific and technical organizations are a product of the time, a requirement in the development of the scientific and technical cause and a common aspiration of scientific and technical workers. The practice in the past 30 years has shown more and more obviously its unique role in the cause of socialist construction.

Firstly, it has the special feature of the transcending trades, professions and departments and can play a role in providing cross contacts among scientific and technical workers of the same trade. For many years, the Scientific and Technical Association and its subordinate organizations have cross-organized according to their respective branches the scientific and technical workers that are located separately in various production, scientific research, educational and administrative departments to carry out extensive exchanges, studies and discussions.

Recently they have also carried out consolidated academic activities containing multiple branches of study and specialities, embodying the spirit of socialist cooperation and meeting the needs of the fast progress of modern science and technology and high-speed development of socialist productivity.

Secondly, it has the special feature of a mass nature that cannot be replaced by administrative departments. It is easy for it to give full scope the democracy and implement the mass line as everyone can express his opinions regarding scientific and technical questions freely and open-mindedly in an equal capacity as a member of a mass organization. For questions in dispute, repeated studies and discussions and free debate can be carried out without the need to use administrative measures to solve them coercively. It was exactly because of this special feature that many scientific and technical workers can often discover more promptly and clearly in their academic activities the problems in the country's scientific and technical policies, plans and major engineering construction projects and put forward their opinions and proposals, thereby playing a role in providing beneficial consultations and advice to the country's administrative and management departments. Such a special feature of mass scientific and technical organizations is also manifested in its ability to break limitations among the departments and localities and mobilize and organize scientific and technical workers in all trades, professions and activists among the masses to form a mass contingent for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge to meet the needs of the broad masses of people in science and technology.

Thirdly, such organizations also play a role as a link and a bridge for scientific and technical workers to establish close contacts with party organizations. The party's principles and policies can be implemented among the broad masses of scientific and technical workers through the scientific and technical association and practical activities, while the demands, proposals and voices of scientific and technical workers can be reflected to the party and the government through their organizations so that they may obtain a guarantee for their proper democratic rights and personal interests.

3. It is necessary to resolutely implement the "double hundred" principle, promoting prosperous development of our country's science and technology.

As a mass scientific and technical organization, the Scientific and Technical Association has favorable conditions for implementing the "double hundred" principle and can play an important role in such implementation. In this aspect, we not only acquired experiences through success but also learnt many lessons.

One question which merits attention is the necessity to prevent the imposing of all kinds of political designations on different academic opinions and disputes to suppress and attack them. In academic activities, it is imperative to adhere to the "three not's" principle (not imposing designations, not seizing faults, not using sticks).

Another question which merits attention is the necessity to prevent the use of administrative powers to interfere in academic contentions, coercively peddle one academic viewpoint or school of thought, and suppress or prohibit another. It is necessary to vigorously advocate independent thinking and free discussion. It is not only necessary to carry out resolute struggles against bureaucracy running counter to science and against blind directions, but also necessary to oppose the use of administrative powers by anyone to suppress different opinions--an unhealthy style of study. As a result of the pernicious influence of the modern superstitions cared by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many forbidden areas existed in the scientific and technical sphere and the implementation of the "double hundred" principle was seriously obstructed. Through the discussions of the criteria of truth, the broad masses of scientific and technical workers have emancipated their minds, become daring in adhering to truth, broken through the forbidden areas and scored gratifying achievements. We should never hesitate to press forward in face of the various kinds of tangible and intangible forbidden areas that shackle people's minds and obstruct the development of science. In science, there are definitely no forbidden areas whatsoever.

4. It is necessary to bring into play the pioneering spirit under the leadership of the party. The fundamental task of the scientific and technical association as a mass organization is precisely to bring into fullest play the initiative and creativity of the broad masses of scientific and technical workers and integrate the party's line, principles and policies with their special features in a concrete way so that their initiative and creativity can be realized. This is exactly the concrete embodiment of the action to bring into play our pioneering spirit under the leadership of the party. In reviewing the past, we found that our main problem in this aspect happened to be the lack of such pioneering spirit; consequently, we failed to make our work more lively and obtain better results. In spite of all this the "gang of four" even described the Scientific and Technical Association as an "independent kingdom." In 1972 the "gang of four" and company dished up in the "summary of minutes" of the national scientific and technical work conference a so-called erroneous theory that the Scientific and Technical Association "did not constitute a system of its own." The essence of their theory was a vain attempt to fundamentally abrogate the scientific and technical association. We should, in accordance with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, penetratingly criticize such a theory among the scientific and technical departments and personnel throughout the country, remove chaos, restore order, eliminate the pernicious influence and strengthen the building of the scientific and technical association itself.

With the current all-round shift of the country's work focus, the Scientific and Technical Association is confronting a new situation and tasks. Under party leadership we are all the more required to bring into play our pioneering spirit, strive to open up new spheres of work and carry out all activities more vividly and vigorously so as to make new and greater contributions toward achieving the four modernizations. We must also maintain extensive coordination and close cooperation with all concerned departments. We will thus not only bring our pioneering spirit into play but will also score better achievements through mutual promotion and bring the role of the Scientific and Technical Association into even fuller play.

Future Policies and Tasks

Based on the demands of the general task in the new period, the Scientific and Technical Association must focus its attention on the four modernizations, bring the enthusiasm and creativity of scientists and technicians workers into the fullest play, develop all kinds of scientific and technical activities, conduct academic exchanges broadly within and outside the country, popularize scientific and technical matters, promote the development of China's scientific and technical undertakings and its national economy, and contribute efforts toward raising the scientific and cultural level of the whole Chinese nation and toward the great cause of building China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

1. It is necessary to develop academic activities extensively and deeply. Academic activities should be carried out in consonance with the needs of the modernization program. The plans covering these activities should, whenever possible, be integrated with the national economic plan, as well as with scientific and technical development plans. Meanwhile, sufficient attention should also be paid to research and discussion on fundamental theories. Scientific and technical associations in the localities should devote their efforts to rendering better service to local production and construction. At present, in accordance with the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" the national economy, they should conscientiously step up academic activities in the fields of agriculture, light and textile industries, raw materials and supplies as well as energy and, in active support of the reform, innovation and potentiality-tapping programs of enterprises, strive to improve technical and management levels at these enterprises. They should also thoroughly study scientific and technical trends abroad, help assess any items to be imported and accelerate the digestion of imported techniques.

In conducting academic activities, attention should be paid to interconnections among various branches of learning and specialties and also to strengthen coordination and cooperation among various academic societies and speciality organizations. In handling important projects of a consolidated nature in the modernization program, it is essential to organize various branches of learning to work together. It is also necessary to intensify contact and cooperation between workers in the field of natural sciences, on the one hand, and those in the fields of philosophy and the social sciences, on the other, and to earnestly develop study and discussion in the fields of natural dialectics, technical economics and modern management.

In conducting academic activities, it is essential to pay attention to quality and efficiency, define their objectives and purposes, overcome formalism and not pay lipservice. In general, small projects are preferable, and it is necessary to value the time and energy of scientific and technical workers. Academic periodicals are important tools for making academic exchanges. All academic societies must reinforce and strengthen their editorial committees so as to do well at conscientiously publishing all kinds of academic periodicals.

The key problem in conducting academic exchanges is to further implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." In carrying out academic activities, all academic organizations should encourage scientists and technicians to respect each another, learn from each another, uphold truth, correct mistakes, learn from other's strong points to offset their own weaknesses and to seek mutual improvement. They should also encourage and support free discussions by various schools of thought and by persons holding different academic viewpoints.

2. It is necessary to devote major efforts to popularizing science and technology. To popularize science and technology, we should center our work around the four modernizations--the central task--and direct our attention to production, to the masses and to the grassroots. We should proceed from production and construction needs and from the realities of the people's work, life and study in deciding which particular scientific and technological subject to popularize. We should popularize subjects suited to local conditions and to particular individuals. While paying attention to popularizing basic information on natural science, we should also direct our attention to popularizing, toward a definite objective, advanced industrial and agricultural production technology and scientific management as well as data on family planning, protection of people's health and the breaking of superstitions. In cooperation with the trade unions and in coordination with the campaign launched by enterprises to increase production and practice economy, we should now extensively publicize and promote among urban workers new technologies, techniques, materials and equipment and organize activities to promote discoveries and inventions.

We should devote major efforts to popularizing science and technology in rural areas and to actively promoting scientific experiments among rural people so that such activities may develop more deeply and extensively. We should also pay particular attention and give vigorous support to popularization of science and technology among minority national people and in border and remote areas.

Popularization of science and technology involves a very broad field. Scientific and technological associations at all levels should, in coordination with departments concerned and with mass organizations, such as trade unions, youth leagues and women's federations, arouse scientific and technological workers to unite with education workers, literary and art workers and propaganda workers as well as activists among the people and form a magnificent contingent to popularize science and technology and to gradually form a mass science and technology popularization network in every urban and rural area.

We should be good at using a variety of forms, employing various propaganda means and utilizing every cultural field to popularize science. We should promote popular scientific creations, compile more and better popular scientific works, publish large numbers of books and periodicals on natural science and enthusiastically encourage and support scientific and technological personnel and other people to work for science's popularization. The labor and achievement of science popularization workers should be respected just as labor and achievement in production, scientific research and education are respected. They should be a criterion for promotion and examination.

Scientific and technological associations at the national, provincial, municipal and regional levels, as well as those in prefectures and counties that possess the necessary conditions, should step by step open up fields to develop activities for popularizing science. They should strive to make a success of scientific and technological newspapers and other popular science publications, set up popular science publishing institutions and popular science equipment supply offices, attach great importance to electronic audio-visual aids in popularizing science and use other modern methods to conduct science popularization activities more effectively.

3. It is necessary to actively find and train talented scientific and technological personnel. Scientific and technological associations at all levels should regard it their regular task to find and train talented personnel who are both Red and expert and to promote the development and expansion of the scientific and technological contingent. They should earnestly fulfill this important task. They should break with the seniority system and enthusiastically train and boldly recommend promising young and middle-aged successors who have talent and who are willing to study hard and boldly. The vast numbers of scientific and technological workers, especially experienced veteran experts, are urged to find and train those with outstanding talents through various academic activities.

There is an urgent need for the vast numbers of scientific and technological workers to continue their vocational study. Localities that have the necessary conditions should actively set up schools for the study of science and technology or sponsor various scientific and technological training courses and lecture series in order to provide more opportunities for scientific technological personnel to engage in advanced studies. Scientific and technological associations at all levels should actively cooperate with departments concerned in organizing various forms of youth and junior scientific and technological activities in order to open more avenues to select and bring up scientific and technological reserve force.

4. It is necessary to be a good staff member and adviser for the party and government in the scientific and technological field.

We should actively recommend scientific and technological workers to take part in discussing state construction and scientific and technological plans and in studying and discussing scientific and technological policies and to help consider and approve major engineering and scientific research projects or programs. We should organize our subordinate organizations to help study and draft various technological norms and standards, to help evaluate and determine scientific and technological achievements, to help sum up and develop practical experience and to assist education departments in studying questions regarding reforming scientific and technological education at colleges and secondary schools. We should strive to make the "proposals by scientific and technological workers" succeed.

5. It is necessary to vigorously develop international academic exchanges.

It is necessary to strengthen friendly contacts with corresponding academic groups and scientific and technical workers internationally, to send out specialists to attend foreign and international academic meetings or conduct professional observation tours with certain focal points in mind, and to actively create conditions to strive to convene more international academic meetings of all forms in China. Efforts must be made to help improve the work of attracting talented scientific and technical workers from abroad and to invite well-trained specialists from abroad to give lectures to China's various academic societies.

To insure the triumphant fulfillment of the above-mentioned tasks, we must firmly adopt measures to strengthen the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association organizationally and materially and conscientiously improve our work methods and work style.

An important issue now in organizationally strengthening the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association concerns how to bring into full play the role of the association as a mass organization and to help scientific and technical workers to become masters of their own affairs. The leading organs of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and its subordinate organizations must be formed through democratic election. The majority of leading members should be specialists with fairly high technical standards. Specialists assuming the leading posts should have official titles, authority and responsibilities. It is necessary to set a number of rules and regulations to firmly protect the members' rights and duties, to bring into full play their enthusiasm and initiative and to raise their sense of responsibility and sense of honor.

The Chinese Scientific and Technical Association must represent the interests of the scientific and technical workers in real earnest, care for them politically and ideologically and in work and in livelihood and in other respects. It must report their observations and requests to the higher level. It is necessary to dare to uphold principles and to speak for the scientific and technical workers. The association must boldly step forward to promote healthy tendencies and wage resolute struggles against any act that attacks or suppresses scientific and technical workers or encroaches on their rights and interests. The association must also solve the problem of successors and boldly absorb a group of young and middle-aged scientific and technical workers who are Red and expert into the leading organs at all levels of the association and into its subordinate organizations. In establishing academic societies, efforts must be made to maintain the features of cutting across various trades and departments and establishing societies for each branch of learning. It is necessary to avoid duplicating academic organizations that originally belonged to the same branch of learning so the academic activities for this branch can be developed well.

To carry out the work of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association even better at basic-level units and among the masses, we must establish organizations in counties and in fairly large industrial and mining enterprises in a planned and systematic manner. The scientific and technical mass organizations in rural and urban basic-level units can be set up in various forms flexibly and according to local conditions. We should not demand uniformity for all organizations. We must prevent them from becoming administrative organs that have given up productive work. In recruiting a group of fine, professionally knowledgeable people, organs that are doing the work of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association should also demand that some cadres--who work enthusiastically for the party's cause of science and technology, who study their vocations hard and who are willing to wholeheartedly serve scientific and technical workers--should go to work for the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association. They should be urged to foster the thought that it is glorious to serve socialist science and technology and urged to willingly become rear-service soldiers for the four modernizations.

The Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, its branches at all levels and its subordinate organizations are short of funds, supplies and equipment. They also lack the necessary facilities to carry out their functions. Their conditions are truly difficult. We must strive to solve their problems under the leadership of party committees at all levels and with the support of the people's governments at all levels. At the same time, we must enthusiastically build and run undertakings that serve scientific and technical activities.

The Chinese Scientific and Technical Association and its subordinate organizations as mass organizations themselves must impose their own work methods and work style in real earnest in keeping with their own characteristics. They must maintain regular and close ties with the masses of scientific and technical workers and give full play to democracy, so that the scientific and technical workers will be glad to express freely and without any misgivings to their own organizations whatever views and questions they have in mind to the point that they can truly feel the kindness and warmth of the Scientific and Technical Association and its subordinate organizations. Only in this way will the Scientific and Technical Association be truly called: "The home of scientists." Therefore, we must guard against officialism, a bureaucratic work style, formalism and the work method of giving administrative orders only. It is necessary to bring into full play the spirit of diligence, frugality and arduous struggle and guard against the growth of unhealthy tendencies--spending money freely or indulging in wastefulness and extravagance.

A lively political situation of stability and unity is now developing under the guidance of the party's correct line. This kind of situation is an indispensable prerequisite for developing science and technology and for promoting the modernization program. We, the broad masses of scientific and technical workers, must try our very best to protect this lively political situation of stability and unity--as if it were our own eyes--and further develop and consolidate the situation. Time means victory. We must race against the minutes and seconds, make up for losses in time and allow no relaxation of efforts. We believe that through our arduous efforts, we will definitely be able to achieve scientific results at advanced world levels and train and turn out world class scientific and technical specialists. The party is waiting for us. The people are waiting for us. Let us work ceaselessly and unrelentingly in the spirit of "seizing the hour and seizing the day" to greet the victorious tomorrow!

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW241311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA)--The party can count on scientific and technical workers as a reliable force. Their rising socialist enthusiasm will certainly contribute to the country's modernization, says an editorial in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. The editorial, following the "successful" Second National Congress of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, outlines the party's relation to scientists and technicians. Correct party leadership in these fields, it says, is in essence carrying out the party line and policy and allowing scientists and technicians to do their own work without interference.

Secondly, the party should respect scientific and technical workers, implement its policy on intellectuals and not waste or suppress talented people. The country can ill afford to waste skills, it notes. The party must carry out policy on intellectuals more fully and party leaders of various levels should work to solve problems that hold back talented people. The party should respect the views and suggestions of scientists, consult them on major issues in economic construction. Administrators, it says, should not favour one school of thought against another and there must be no obstacles placed in the way of the free airing of views. This is the content of the policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." The paper calls on leaders and party members to become professionally competent. In conclusion, the paper is confident that scientists and technicians will be drawn to the party as electrons to nucleus of an atom.

I. 26 Mar 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

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SHANDONG PROVINCIAL CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

Bai Rubing Presides

SK250646 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to DAZHONG RIBAO, the third provincial CCP committee held its sixth plenary session in Jinan from 15 to 21 March. Attending the session were 71 members and alternate members of the provincial CCP committee. All Standing Committee members were present. Among the party members attending the session as observers were vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; vice governors of the provincial people's government; and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. Also attending the session as observers were secretaries from the CCP committees of various prefectures and municipalities; and principal responsible comrades from the various commissions, offices, departments and bureaus of the provincial level organs, from the provincial level major enterprises, and from the CCP committees and party leading groups of institutions of higher learning. Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the session and spoke.

Comrades participating in the session sincerely studied and conveyed the important speeches given by leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee including Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun and studied and discussed several important documents including the communique of the fifth plenary session, the fifth plenary session resolution on the convocation of the 12th national party congress, the resolution on electing additional Standing Committee members to the CCPCC Political Bureau, the resolution on establishing the CCPCC Secretariat, the "guiding principles of inner-party political life," the draft on revising the CCP constitution and the resolution rehabilitating Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

Comrades participating in the session unanimously held that the several resolutions adopted at the fifth plenary session are of basic and strategic importance and have vital bearing on the interest and future of the party and the state. These resolutions have extremely great significance on insuring that our party has sufficient number of successors with which to grow and flourish steadily, maintaining the steady and prolonged development of the stable and unified situation, and on winning a decisive success in achieving the four modernizations in the 1980's. These resolutions demonstrate the will and desire of the entire party and the people throughout the country.

Comrades attending the session earnestly discussed the issue of how to implement the spirit of the fifth plenary session and unanimously approved the resolution on convocation of the fourth provincial party congress.

The session held: In conveying and implementing the spirit of the fifth plenary session, it is necessary to be equipped with great determination and keen awareness. First, efforts should be made to do a good job in conveying and studying the documents adopted at the fifth plenary session particularly laying emphasis on studying by party members and leading cadres at all levels. It is imperative to integrate the study of documents adopted at the fifth plenary session with further studying the speech given by Comrade Ye Jianying on the occasion of National Day and the report made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the current situation and tasks, thus bringing about an enthusiastic upsurge in vigorously studying the spirit of the fifth plenary session throughout the province in order to make the spirit known to every household and understood by every individual.

However, efforts should be made to do a good job in seeking unity in understanding and thinking among leading cadres at all levels and inside the party in order to make use of the spirit of the fifth plenary session to seek ideological unity.

Judging from the initial situation of studying the communique of the fifth plenary session, the vast number of party members, cadres and the masses support it enthusiastically. The general trend of thought is very good. However, there still are instances of unclear understanding and wrong thinking among a minority. With this in mind, the party committees at all levels should unify fully the thinking and actions of the vast number of party members, cadres and the masses with the spirit of the fifth plenary session by conducting thoroughgoing and painstaking work.

The session pointed out: in line with the spirit of the fifth plenary session, resolute efforts should be made to actively do a good job in building leading bodies. A good job should also be done to handle the issue of selecting and training successors. The work of selecting and training successors is a strategic issue which needs to be solved with great determination and which includes the following aspects:

1. It is necessary to do a good job in solving the question regarding thinking and understanding in the work.
2. It is necessary to adopt a positive attitude and take sure and proper steps in doing the work.
3. It is necessary to uphold the principle of promoting cadres who have both ability and political integrity.

At present, it is particularly necessary to lay emphasis on the three principles for the work set forth by Comrade Ye Jianying in his speech on National Day.

The session urged: It is necessary to carry out a wide-range and deep-going education on ideology and politics inside the party and to earnestly consolidate party style and discipline. This ideological and political education is aimed at largely raising the ideological and political consciousness among the broad masses of party members and at enabling party members to know well the party's character, guiding principles, guiding ideology, organizational rules and regulations, and the "three major styles of work" [san da zuo feng], to know well the party members right and obligation and the work solving the unqualified problems so as to restore and develop the party's fine tradition and work style, bring the bastion role of party organizations and the vanguard role of party members into full play and enhance the party's fighting strength. To this end, from now on, every one, particularly a leading person, should set himself as an example in emphatically solving the following questions: 1) the question on political line; 2) the question on democratic centralism; 3) the question on organizational discipline; 4) the question on eliminating factionalism; and 5) the question on tradition and work style.

The session also pointed out: In implementing the spirit of the fifth plenary session, it is imperative to push forward economic work. Our efforts to convey and implement the spirit of the fifth plenary session are to do a good job in building the party and in bringing the enthusiasm of various fields into play so as to push forward the program of the four modernizations. Efforts should be made to lead the masses enthusiasm aroused in the implementation of the fifth plenary session's spirit to the production in a timely manner.

The session called on the vast number of party members and the masses, under the inspiration of the fifth plenary session, to closely rally round the CCP Central Committee and score outstanding achievements on the various fronts so as to greet the successful convocation on the 12th national party congress.

Resolution on Convening Party Congress

SK251258 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 80 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the sixth plenary session of the Third Shandong Provincial CCP Committee adopted a resolution on convening the fourth Shandong provincial party congress. The resolution pointed out: According to the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and to meet the requirements on further strengthening and improving party leadership, raising party's fighting strength, building closer relations between the party and the masses, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, keeping abreast of the shift in the emphasis of the party's work still better, and developing the socialist modernization program with one heart and one mind, the sixth plenary session of the third provincial CCP committee decided to convene the 4th provincial party congress in November of 1980. The main items on the agenda of this congress will include:

1. A report on its work by the Shandong provincial party committee.
2. A report by the provincial discipline inspection commission.
3. The outline of a long-term plan for the development of the economy in the province.
4. Election of a new Shandong Provincial CCP Committee.
5. Election of [words indistinct].

The number of delegates to the 4th provincial party congress will be (?850). The distribution of the number of delegates to each electoral unit will be decided in the light of the number of party members, the situation of economic, cultural, scientific and technological development and of the minority nationalities.

The delegates to the provincial party congress will be elected by secret ballot after full consultations at party congresses or conferences of the municipalities under the jurisdiction of the province, prefectures, counties, districts, organizations directly under the provincial authorities, various large enterprises run by the provincial authorities, and the Shandong Provincial Military District. The number of candidates shall be greater than the number of delegates to be elected.

The delegates should include experts in economics, science and technology, culture and education who have made contributions to socialist modernization, as well as provincially known model workers, advanced workers and combat heroes. There should be an appropriate proportion of representatives of national minority and women party members.

The provincial CCP committee calls on the party members and people of various nationalities throughout the province to closely rally around the party's Central Committee, firmly implement the political, ideological and organizational lines laid down by the 3d, the 4th and the 5th plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee, create excellent achievements on various fronts with one heart and one mind and through hard work so as to greet the successful convening of the 4th provincial party congress with practical action.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU CANAL NAVIGATION--The Jiangsu Provincial Canal Navigation Company from 15 March has opened up a new freight transportation line between Huaiyin and Lianyungang, which is one of the important sea ports of the province. The opening of the new line will promote the connections between coastal areas and the canal zone of the province. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 80 OW]

GUANGXI NOTICE PROHIBITS UNLAWFUL ACQUISITION OF LAND

HK250621 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Mar 80 HK

[Text] The Guangxi Regional Discipline Inspection Committee recently issued a notice regarding the unlawful purchases of land in Pingnan County. The notice noted: Since the beginning of 1977, a small number of units and leading cadres of the Pingnan County organs have disregarded the political ramifications and the interests of the masses. They have violated the provisions in the state's policy regarding the acquisition of land and unlawfully purchased land from production teams for the construction of office buildings and private residences. By resorting to deception, reporting little but acquiring much, giving preferential sales of bicycles, sewing machines, chemical fertilizers and materials, throwing dinner receptions as well as other tricks, they bought off the production team cadres and purchased land at high prices. This has resulted in a very bad influence.

The notice said: Since certain units and individuals have unlawfully purchased land for the construction of houses, the area of arable land belonging to some production teams of the (Pucheng) brigade has been greatly reduced and the collective economy has been sabotaged. This has adversely affected the commune members' living standards as well as their opportunity to earn a living. The results have been serious.

The Yulin Prefectural CCP Committee has attached very great importance to the problem and has sent people to conduct investigations. It has also instructed the Pingnan County CCP Committee to take a serious look at the case. The Pingnan County CCP Committee has already adopted proper measures. At present, activities of unlawful purchases of land have been curbed.

The notice pointed out: The situation concerning unlawful purchases of land in Pingnan County constituted acts which seriously violated policy and impaired the interests of the state and the people. It must be treated seriously. The notice suggested that all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees instruct their departments concerned to conduct investigations regarding the acquisition of land, to conduct education among the cadres and masses concerning policy and organizational discipline and to strictly implement the provisions of the policies of the State Council and the Guangxi Regional People's Government regarding the acquisition of land. At the same time, they must levy appropriate disciplinary sanctions on those units and cadres who bribed the masses to unlawfully purchase land, resorted to deception in the acquisition of land and exerted a bad influence.

BRIEFS

HUBEI MEMORIAL EXHIBITION--An exhibition in memory of Comrade Dong Biwu officially opened to the public in the Hubei Museum effective 5 March, the 95th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Dong Biwu. Attending the opening of the exhibition were Han Ningfu, Li Renzhi, Ren Zhonglin, Zhang Xiulong, Li Fuquan, Xue Tan, Shi Chuan, (Zhu Zhigang), (Li Xuexiao), Wu Shian, (Guo Yifu), Pan Zhenwu, Xia Shihou, Zhang Wangwu, (Liu Jin), Tao Shuzeng, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyuan, Jiang Zhonghua, Lin Shaonan, Chen Jide, (Ti Fusheng), He Dinghua and Xie Wei, responsible persons of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, Wuhan PLA units, Hubei Provincial People's Congress, Hubei People's Government, Hubei CPPCC and Hubei Military District. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 80 HK]

YUNNAN ORGANS FORMULATE REGULATION ON BONUS SYSTEM

HK250149 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 80 HK

[Summary] "To rectify and improve the bonus system in the enterprises in our province, further implement the socialist principle of 'to each according to his work' and mobilize the activism of the staff and workers, in accordance with relevant stipulations of the central authorities and the State Council and in connection with the reality of our province, the provincial economic committee, the provincial labor bureau, the provincial finance bureau and the Yunnan branch of the People's Bank of China have formulated a regulation for trial implementation on production bonuses in state enterprises and decided to put it into effect in all state enterprises throughout the province beginning in March."

The regulation for trial implementation provides that only enterprises which can fulfill their production quotas and whose production, supplies and marketing are normal, management system is on a sound basis and economic efficiency is good can carry out this bonus system. Those which do not possess these conditions cannot put it into effect. The regulation also provides that the funds for bonuses must be paid out of the proceeds, particularly the profits, of the enterprises and says that it is essential to gradually change the existing method of paying bonuses in proportion to the total wage bill. A total year's bonuses in an experimental unit in expanding enterprise self-management rights must not exceed the total amount of 2 months' standard wages of all staff and workers in the enterprise, or should not exceed 100 yuan for each person a year. The total year's bonuses in other enterprises must not exceed the total amount of 1 1/2 months' standard wages of its staff and workers, or should not exceed 75 yuan for each person a year. The regulation demands that it is necessary to switch from giving bonuses by assessment to giving them in accordance with workpoints. The regulation also demands that the bureaus in charge of the enterprises must strengthen management of their subordinate enterprises' bonus work. "Where fraud is found, financial and economic discipline is violated and bonuses and material rewards are handed out in an indiscriminate way, it is necessary to investigate and affix the responsibility on the unit's leaders and personnel concerned. Leading personnel who take advantage of their positions and powers to illegally obtain more bonuses than they are entitled to must return them. Disciplinary action should be taken against them in serious cases."

The regulation says: "Carrying out the bonus system has a direct bearing on the personal interests of every staff and worker. We must strengthen leadership and step up ideological and political work. We must teach the staff and workers to establish the communist labor attitude of attaching little importance to remuneration. We must contribute our wisdom and energy to achieving the four modernizations by the end of this century." The regulation demands that we constantly improve enterprise management, do well in economic accounting, establish all management systems with the post responsibility system as the center and put them on a sound basis.

The provincial economic committee, the provincial labor bureau, the provincial finance bureau and the provincial branch of the People's Bank of China have jointly issued a circular, demanding that all places investigate the situation in carrying out the bonus system in accordance with this regulation.

Commentary on System

HK250152 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 80 HK

[Unattributed commentary: "Straighten Out and Improve the Bonus System and Rationally Award Bonuses"]

[Excerpts] Carrying out the bonus system is an important measure for implementing the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," for correcting the relations between the interests of the state, enterprises and staff and workers and for persisting in the principle of linking moral encouragement with material reward. Since the bonus system was instituted in May 1978, many enterprises in our province have greatly mobilized the production activism of their staff and workers.

The province's total value of industrial output in 1979 exceeded 6 billion yuan, 8.2 percent more than in the preceding year. The state industrial enterprises earned profits of 411.73 million yuan, 76 percent more than in the preceding year. The provincial industrial enterprises' profits increased from 6.5 yuan per 100 yuan in the preceding year to 10.6 yuan per 100 yuan, a rise of 63 percent. The total value of industrial output and the profits exceeded the highest levels in history. All these were inseparable from carrying out the bonus system, linking the interests of the state with those of the enterprises and individuals and mobilizing the activism of the enterprises, staff and workers. However, due to the fact that the bonus system has not long been implemented and has not yet been put on a sound basis and we are constantly trying to improve the bonus system some problems still exist in the course of carrying out the system. Egalitarianism still exists in bonus work. In addition, there is no limit in the amount of bonuses awarded.

The regulation for trial implementation on production bonuses in state enterprises which was recently formulated by the provincial economic committee, the provincial labor bureau, the provincial finance bureau and the provincial branch of the People's Bank of China contains clear provisions on how to further do well in bonus work and solve the problems existing in the course of giving bonuses. All state enterprises must seriously implement it. All units must constantly sum up experiences in the course of carrying out the bonus system of reward and gradually put it on a sound basis so as to give still greater play to its role in the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU PROFITS CONFERENCE--On 7 March, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference, calling on the people throughout the province to grasp firmly and work steadily on turning losses into profits this year. Through the movement to increase production and practice economy, it is necessary to increase economic results. The concrete demands for this year are that all profits of enterprises must reach and surpass the highest level ever recorded. All areas must seriously do a good job of readjustment and rectification of enterprises, give full play to the role of readjustment of the markets and open up more types of production. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 8 Mar 80 HK]

YUNNAN FINANCE, TRADE--The staff and workers in Yunnan's Finance and Trade departments have studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks. In their study, they pointed out that there are two main hallmarks in the excellent situation of finance and trade. First, there are sufficient goods. Second, profits have been increased. In 1979, income from financial revenues throughout Yunnan had overfulfilled the plans with an increase of 13.8 percent over 1978. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 11 Mar 80 HK]

NEW RENQIU OILFIELD VISITED BY FOREIGNERS

OW241602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA)--North China's Renqiu oilfield, opened only four years ago, last year produced over 10 million tons of crude oil, one-tenth of the national total. This was disclosed by Ma Yongning, deputy general manager of the north China branch of the China National Petroleum Corporation, to a group of foreign visitors today.

The visitors, the first group of foreigners to visit the oilfield 150 kilometers south of Beijing, were participants in the international meeting on petroleum geology which closed here last Saturday. Developed in 1976, the oilfield covers an area of more than 200 square kilometers. The chief geologist of the oilfield, Zha Quanheng, noted that there were more than 40 oil pools on its eastern and western fringes and 34 of them were of high yield.

New oil discoveries has also been made near Beijing and near the city of Tangshan to its northeast, he said. These discoveries were made in the Meso-Cenozoic sedimentary basins beneath the North China Plain, the chief geologist said. The average daily output per well in these "buried-hill" oilfields now reached more than 600 tons, nearly 20 times the output of a well in areas with a sandstone formation, he added.

The No. 11 well which the visiting party saw today now produces 2,053 tons of oil per day. In its first months of production, its daily output averaged 3,963 tons. A total of 3.87 million tons of oil has come out of the well since it went into production in March 1976, the chief geologist said. The temperature at the mouth of the well was 117 degrees centigrade, he said. The well therefore did not need any heating facilities and it was easy for the crude oil to flow through the pipe. There are several such high-yield wells and a good number of wells with a daily output of at least 100 tons each.

The north China branch of the China National Petroleum Corporation, which embraces several oilfields, has a staff of some 60,000, of whom one-fourth are women. There are 1,050 engineers and geologists on the staff. The unit has a research institute with 1,550 members, of whom 230 are technicians, engineers and geologists. A petroleum college is to be added. The branch operates in an area of 30,000 square kilometers in Hebei Province.

BEIJING UNIVERSITY STUDENT UNIONS RENEW ACTIVITIES

OW260922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)--To meet the needs of students who work until late at night, evening hours have been established at the student canteen at Beijing Teachers University after discussions between the students' union and the university leadership. This new development at the university, which has 3,400 students, is an example of the effectiveness of students' unions, which now exist in all 37 institutions of higher learning in Beijing. Activities of the unions had been suspended for 10 years during the Cultural Revolution.

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At Beijing Teachers University, all students are members of the union. Leaders are elected for one-year terms, but may be re-elected on the basis of hard work and productive service. At present, the union has 41 leading members--32 men and nine women, averaging 25 years of age. The students' union conducts opinion polls on important questions concerning education, and also maintains a suggestion box at its office. Concerns registered there have ranged from complaints about the study load of too many exams to criticisms of dining and housing arrangements. These opinions and concerns are discussed with the university leadership.

The second year students of geography originally had seven courses. They complained last year to the students' unions about too heavy a study load and, with the approval of the dean's office, two of their courses were cut, so that they later made faster progress in their professional studies.

Student leaders meet with the cooks once a month to work out ways to improve the canteen food, and marked improvements have been made in the students' living conditions. Other results of the discussions have been a recent white-washing of students' dormitories and the removal of a long-standing rubbish heap near the students' dining hall.

The principal party committee members call small-size meetings once or twice a year to listen to student representatives. At such meetings, they often reply promptly with the solution of some problems raised and explain about those which cannot be solved for the time being.

As part of its function, the students' union also arranges a wide range of cultural recreational and sports activities. These have included foreign language contests, lectures on natural and social sciences, photo and calligraphy exhibitions and the organization of amateur troupes for dancing, chorus singing, instrumental music and drama. With the help of a film studio, the theatrical troupe last year rehearsed weekly and at the year's end participated in a city-wide theatrical festival of universities and colleges. In addition to arranging sports meets involving table tennis, basketball and volleyball, the union is now organizing a number of spring outings and trips to scenic spots.

The leaders of the students' union have varied backgrounds. Thirtyone-year-old Jin Jian a student of pedagogy, is chairman of the union. Before taking up teaching at a Beijing middle school in 1976, he served successively as a worker, a cook and an army officer on an army farm in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province. Cong Ling, a woman student in charge of the literature and art section of the union, used to be a middle school teacher of music. Li Xuxiang, in charge of the student general welfare, was once a chef in a restaurant.

NEI MONGGOL FIRST SECRETARY ZHOU HUI ADDRESSES PARTY MEETING

SK251315 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 80 SK

[Text] "The 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee reiterated and determined the ideological, political and organizational lines of the party and the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee also adopted a series of important measures regarding the organizational line.

"These steps have strengthened and improved the leadership of the party Central Committee, provided sure guarantee for the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and insured a brighter future for the four modernizations." According to our sources, these remarks were made recently by Comrade Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional party committee, at an enlarged plenary session of the regional party committee when he was talking with some comrades concerned about his experience in studying the communique of the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

Comrade Zhou Hui held: The 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee has brought up and resolved some major issues. Among them, two issues are considered most important. The first one is collective leadership and collective replacement. The second one is putting an end to the practice of being a lifelong cadre.

He said: According to Lenin's theories, party leaders are a collective and collective leadership is the highest principle of party leadership. This means that party leadership is collective leadership, that individuals are merely components of a collective and that only in collectives can individuals play their roles correctly. Since party leaders are a collective, the party's work should also be handed over from a collective to a collective. Individuals succeeding individuals has been proved a failure in practice. By deciding to establish the Secretariat to resolve the issue of collective replacement, the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee has made an important strategic policy decision and marked a great beginning in the history of the world proletariat movement.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: No matter what is our aim, to achieve the four modernizations or finally realize communism, we all need permanent peace and stability to insure long-term continuity of the party's lines, principles and policies and to insure long-term stability of the core of party leadership. In view of this point, collective leadership and replacement is the best way for us to pursue.

While talking about the issue regarding the practice of being a lifelong cadre, Comrade Zhou Hui said: Details in resolving this issue have yet to be worked out. The 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee brought up the issue and has taken steps to resolve it. This is an important measure of far-reaching significance in the construction of party's organization.

He said: There is an aging problem in our leading bodies at all levels, because the practice of being a lifelong cadre has held back a large number of young and talented persons. Now our party has put an end to such practice. This will facilitate our finding and training of talented successors and insure that our undertakings are growing and flourishing in the hands of good successors.

Comrade Zhou Hui also said that in order to implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee it is necessary to rally around the center of the four modernizations to solve the question of how to strengthen and improve party leadership.

He said: In accordance with the guidelines of the party Central Committee, the regional party committee decided to establish a system for secretaries to work together. They are supposed to meet two or three times a week to discuss subjects raised by the secretary general. When necessary, responsible comrades of departments concerned are to be invited to such occasions. How long a meeting lasts depends on how much work the participants have to do, and when everything is finished, the meeting is over. All decisions are made after collective discussion, and once a decision is made, it must be put into effect.

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Comrade Zhou Hui also pointed out: Efforts should be made to organize all party members to study the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," conduct rotation training for party members and cadres in a planned manner and strengthen and improve leading bodies step by step with emphasis on certain points so as to improve the work style of leadership, to overcome bureaucracy and to strengthen and improve party leadership in an active and voluntary manner.

TAIYUAN TRAINS PROVINCIAL LEADERS IN AGRO-TECHNIQUES

OW251316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 25 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Taiyuan, March 25 (XINHUA)--Two provincial leaders are among the students in a 100-day training course on agro-techniques which begins here today in Taiyuan, capital of the north China province of Shanxi. This is one of the measures China has taken to improve leadership in agriculture in the present modernization drive. Such training courses are being sponsored in various provinces and municipalities of China.

Leading cadres at all levels must become professionally competent so as to contribute significantly to the country's modernization, and issuing wrong orders only brings harm, according to a document adopted at the recent fifth plenum of the party.

The present training course is the third of its kind and there are 140 students from the agricultural departments of the province and the prefectures and counties. Their subjects cover management, crop cultivation, soil, fertilizers, veterinary science, farm machinery and genetic seed breeding. Their teachers are professors and lecturers from universities and colleges, and engineers and technicians from agricultural scientific research organizations. People who were trained in earlier courses have applied what they learned and helped work out their local plans for practical production.

TIANJIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER REMINISCES ABOUT LIU SHAOQI

SK251248 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 22 Mar 80 SK

[Talk by Wang Guangying, chairman of the Tianjin branch of the China Democratic National Construction Association and general manager of the Tianjin International Trust and Investment Company: "I Will Bear in Mind Comrade Shaoqi's Kind Teachings and Forever Follow the Party"--recorded]

[Excerpts] When I learned the news of the rehabilitation of Comrade Shaoqi, numerous thoughts surged up in my mind, and I could not get to sleep that night. I was overcome by mixed emotions--both grief and joy. I rejoiced in that the party Central Committee really sought truth from facts and affirmed Comrade Shaoqi's prominent contributions to the party and the people from a truly objective point of view. It overturned the various false charges which Lin Biao and the gang of four leveled at Comrade Shaoqi, thus redressing the biggest frame-up during the Great Cultural Revolution. At the same time, I was in grief because I could no longer see Comrade Shaoqi and listen to his kind teachings.

Comrade Shaoqi educated and encouraged me on many occasions. This has gone deep into my heart and will never be forgotten not because he was related to me but because I have a great esteem for him. I esteem him because he never said anything departing from the party's principles and policies or detrimental to our revolutionary cause.

Comrade Shaoqi's talk in Tianjin was used by Lin Biao and the gang of four as a so-called evidence of crime in making the hardest attack and frame-up against him. As a historical witness, I would like to say something about this matter.

Shortly following the conclusion of the second plenary session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee, Comrade Shaoqi arrived in Tianjin. He visited many places, called on cadres and masses of all trades and professions and conducted investigations and studies. He made several talks in which he said that efforts should be made to develop capitalism in a limited way. He also said that adopting a restrictive policy was aimed at averting [words indistinct] of capitalism. Commenting on the general industrial and commercial situation at that time in Tianjin which was detrimental to development of production due to the strained labor-capital relations, he pointed out that it was impossible to bring about a basic harmony between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and to eliminate their contradictions, but it was possible to adjust some issues and arrive at harmony on certain questions. Further, he pointed out that the only way to solve the problem radically was to practice socialism. These remarks made by Comrade Shaoqi explained the party's principles and policies thoroughly but in simple terms. What he said was in full accord with the guidelines set at the second plenary session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee and had a significant effect on rehabilitation and development of the economy in Tianjin at that time. As a matter of fact, shortly after Comrade Shaoqi's talks, there was a sharp decline in the number of factories and business firms which closed down in Tianjin, while the number of reopened factories and business firms was rapidly going up. This not only brought about a thriving economy, but also provided more job opportunities, invigorated the market and stabilized the commodity prices. Inspired by the party's policies, patriotic industrialists and businessmen began to rely on and have faith in the party.

During his stay in Tianjin, Comrade Shaoqi showed deep concern for me and educated me despite his busy work. This I cannot forget for the rest of my life.

I am determined to bear in mind Comrade Shaoqi's kind teachings, forever follow the party and resolutely act in accordance with the guidelines contained in the communique of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. I will devote my remaining lifetime to the country and contribute as much as I can to the program of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL VETERINARY SOCIETY--The autonomous regional veterinary society recently held its annual meeting in Hohhot participated in by society members and technicians from the veterinary epidemic prevention and quarantine stations, totaling 106 persons. During the meeting, a total of 92 academic papers, scientific research reports and summarizing reports on experiments and investigations were presented. Leading comrades of the autonomous regional party and government organs including Jie-er-ge-le and Ba-tu-ba-gen separately joined the discussion of a number of participants on the current situation of veterinary work throughout the region. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Mar 80 SK]

SHANXI ENTERPRISE CONGRESS--On 6 March, the Shanxi People's Government held a congress in Taiyuan of progressive collectives and model workers of commune and brigade enterprises. Wu Guangtang, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, presided over the congress. Zhao Lizhi, Standing Committee member of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice provincial governor, gave a report. A total of 700 persons took part in the congress. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Mar 80 HK]

HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ATTENDS EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW251958 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Mar 80 OW

[Text] The provincial education work conference, which concluded on 23 March, decided to popularize primary education within the next 3 to 5 years and to immediately begin restructuring secondary education in order to gradually reduce the number of ordinary senior middle schools and increase the ratio of agricultural and vocational middle schools.

The conference made the following recommendations: 1) Pay immediate attention to popularizing primary education and fulfill this major task within the next 3 to 5 years; 2) strive to insure that within 3 years over 95 percent of school-age children will be attending school, more than 90 percent of them will be attending on a continuing basis and 90 percent of them will be able to finish 5-year schooling; and 3) strive to fulfill this goal within 5 years in those areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Fulfilling this goal will eliminate the source of new illiterates and will lay the foundation for raising the educational standards of middle schools and colleges.

The conference stressed the need to actively and steadily restructure secondary education. It decided to readjust and revise the planning and structure of middle schools, particularly senior middle schools, in order to gradually reduce ordinary senior middle schools and increase the ratio of agricultural and vocational middle schools, to make the ratio between general and vocational education increasingly more rational and to insure that students in ordinary senior middle schools and agricultural and vocational middle schools learn basic cultural knowledge and receive specialized technical training in preparation for advanced studies, employment or self-studies.

According to the initial plan, a municipal district or township will establish one or more agricultural and vocational schools in addition to operating ordinary middle schools. An ordinary middle school will be established for every 50,000 people in rural areas. The schools will incorporate two to four senior middle school classes. In localities having the necessary conditions, agricultural and vocational schools will be established to enroll local middle school graduates.

In addition, the conference also made plans and arrangements for strengthening ideological and political work in the schools, successfully running key primary and middle schools, actively developing adult education, developing education for minority nationalities, improving the work-study system, improving conditions for running schools and successfully building contingents of teachers.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee; and Li Jianbai, secretary, attended and addressed the conference.

BRIEFS

LIAONING AFFORESTATION CIRCULAR--The Liaoning Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 4 March calling for efforts to plant more trees in cities where the population is dense and pollution is serious. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 80 SK]

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